

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 4, 1893.

No. 31.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Arrival at New York Quarantine Station of the steamship Karamania after having had 3 deaths with suspicious symptoms during the voyage.

Under date of August 4 Dr. Wm. T. Jenkins, health officer port of New York, telegraphs as follows:

"Steamship *Karamania* cleared from Naples on 15th July with 471 passengers. Officers and crew sufficient to make up a total of 524 persons. All in good health according to the bill of health. All vaccinated and effects inspected. Signed, Twells, assistant consul; Young, assistant surgeon, M. H. S." On the second day out *Rosa Buccola* died. Surgeon making autopsy stated cause of death to be congestion of the lungs, and that she was ill when she came on board. The steamer touched at Gibraltar on the 20th, when the consular visa of bill of health was granted by the consul, who, after writing in the above statement, said "Steamship leaves in free pratique." (I may add that this patient had diarrhea as well.) The following is the history of the 2 cases which died just before reaching port:

An Italian, aged 40, was taken suddenly ill. Found in a very prostrated condition. Complained of pain in right side and diarrhea. Removed immediately to ship's hospital. On August 2, after treatment, he seemed to be slightly improved. Later on he became rapidly worse, diarrhea and vomiting. Some cramps in legs and arms. He died at 8 a. m. on the 3d. On the 1st, a woman, aged 23, Italian, began to have diarrhea. Great prostration; pulse weak. She continued to grow weak. Complained of abdominal pain. Began sinking in the night. Died morning of 3d. Buried at sea. There were several cases of diarrhea between the 17th of July and the 1st of August on board. The vessel has been ordered to lower quarantine, and passengers will be transferred at once. They will be detained five days at least.

Yellow fever at Pensacola—Steamer sent to Gulf Quarantine Station.

[Telegram.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., August 2, 1893.

Two sick seamen from Spanish steamer *Leonora*, at quarantine station from Cuban ports, were admitted to hospital, and while there disease

developed into yellow fever. Steamer sent this morning to Chandeleur station. Physician, nurses, and sick isolated, and all precautions taken. Particulars by mail.

R. W. HARGIS.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1893.

Were patients admitted to hospital at quarantine or in Pensacola? What date did *Leonora* reach quarantine, and at what date were sailors taken from vessel?

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

To Dr. R. W. HARGIS,
Pensacola, Fla.

[Telegram.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., August 2, 1893.

Seamen admitted to quarantine hospital; *Leonora* arrived on 22d; seamen taken from vessel on 28th and 29th.

R. W. HARGIS.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 29, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 31, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 29, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
July 23	Steamship <i>La Bretagne</i>	Havre.....	267
24	Steamship <i>Anchoria</i>	Glasgow and Moville.....	406
24	Steamship <i>Olympia</i>	Naples.....	220
24	Steamship <i>Alaska</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	263
24	Steamship <i>Spaarndam</i>	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	352
24	Steamship <i>Ems</i>	Bremen.....	549
25	Steamship <i>Donna Maria</i>	Lisbon and The Azores.....	124
25	Steamship <i>Friesland</i>	Antwerp.....	684
25	Steamship <i>Stuttgart</i>	Bremen.....	370
25	Steamship <i>Norge</i>	Copenhagen, Christiania, and Christiansand.....	613
26	Steamship <i>Peruvian</i>	Glasgow.....	231
26	Steamship <i>Neustria</i>	Marseilles and Naples.....	306
26	Steamship <i>Didam</i>	Rotterdam.....	304
26	Steamship <i>Teutonic</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	602
26	Steamship <i>Woodworth</i>	Rio de Janeiro.....	2
27	Steamship <i>Harel</i>	Bremen and Southampton.....	385
28	Steamship <i>Columbia</i>	Hamburg and Southampton.....	171
29	Steamship <i>Campania</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	558
29	Steamship <i>Gellert</i>	Hamburg.....	167
29	Steamship <i>Sorrento</i>	do.....	95
	Total.....		6,873

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 29, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British brig Darpa*.....	July 13	Havana	Cape Breton.	Held for disinfection.	
Spanish s. s. Hugo*.....	July 19	Cienfuegos..	Norfolk .....	.....do.....	

* Previously reported.

Three vessels inspected and passed. Three vessels spoken and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 29, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American bark Alice Reed*....	July 18	Cienfuegos..	Phila.....	Disinfected.....	July 27
Am. b'k'tine Stephen P. Hart..	July 18	Barbados....	Waiting orders.	.....do.....	July 26
Am. bark Augustine Cobb.....	July 23	Havana	Phila.....	Held for disinfection.	
Am. schr. Hannah McLoon†....	July 25	Matanzas...	Waiting orders.	.....do.....	
Br. b'k'tine Enterprise.....	July 28	Antigua.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

* Previously reported.

†Six cases yellow fever and one death therefrom on voyage.

Nineteen vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended July 23, 1893.

Ten vessels inspected and passed.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 15, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American bark Onaway*.....	July 5	Havana	Charlotte Harbor.	Disinfected.....	July 13

* Previously reported.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 22, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 154; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 10; croup, 2; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

IOWA.—Months of May and June, 1893. From the Monthly Bulletin for July the following mortuary reports are extracted:

Atlantic.—June. Diphtheria, 1; pneumonia, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; malarial fever, 1. Total deaths, 5. Population, 4,500. Death rate per 1,000, 1.8.

Burlington.—June. Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; typhoid fever, 1; puerperal fever, 1. Total deaths, 19. Population, 30,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.633.

Cedar Rapids.—May. Pneumonia, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 13. Population, 25,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.52.

For June. Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 1; cholera infantum, 1. Total deaths, 12. Death rate per 1,000, 0.48.

Clinton.—June. Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; measles, 1. Total deaths, 8. Population, 22,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.36. For May, 0.9.

Council Bluffs.—June. Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 1; scarlet fever, 1; malarial fever, 3; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 19. Population, 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.54.

Davenport.—June. Diphtheria, 2; consumption, 2; meningitis, 2; cholera infantum, 3. Total deaths, 33, of which 9 were from accidents. Population, 35,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0.92.

Des Moines.—June. Diphtheria, 2; consumption, 1; pneumonia, 1. Total deaths, 30. Population, 70,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.4. For May, 1.

Dubuque.—June. Consumption, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; puerperal fever, 1; accidents, 7. Total deaths, 29. Population, 40,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.7.

Fort Dodge.—June. No deaths.

Mason City.—June. Scarlet fever, 3; consumption, 1; pneumonia, 1. Total deaths, 10. Population, 5,000. Death rate per 1,000, 2.

Muscatine.—May. Pneumonia, 1. Total deaths, 7. Population, 13,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.53.

Oskaloosa.—June. Consumption, 1. Total deaths, 5. Population, 7,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0.66.

Ottumwa.—June. Consumption, 1; diphtheria, 1. Population, 16,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.5.

Sioux City.—No report.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 22, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 64 observers indicate that inflammation of bowels, cholera infantum and dysentery increased, and that erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 37 places; diphtheria at 32; enteric fever at 20; and measles at 17 places.

NEW YORK.—Month of June, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from eight districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 147 other cities, towns, and villages show a total of 8,728 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,065; smallpox, 10; enteric fever, 83; scarlet fever, 154; croup and diphtheria, 359; measles, 99; and whooping cough, 77.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

June and November are the two healthiest months in this State; there was an average daily mortality this month of 291, which is the lowest for two years, excepting last November. The epidemic of grippe, which

began in March, has practically come to an end in its active prevalence, although deaths continue to be reported as due to its effect, and will be for some time yet; the present epidemic is estimated to have caused 4,300 deaths and is the mildest of the series occurring during the past three and one-half years. The death-rate in 145 cities and large towns, representing a population of 4,765,000, was 18.50, and of the entire State, allowing for returns yet to come in, about 17.50. Of zymotic diseases, the only one showing an increase in mortality is diarrhea, but the customary rise in the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases in June is less than usual by one-third. Whooping cough, which has been prevalent, especially in the maritime district, is decreasing. Diphtheria has diminished in mortality, as is customary. Scarlet fever is less prevalent than a year ago. Smallpox has developed in Yonkers, 15 cases being reported, and in Sing Sing, 9 cases reported; the 10 deaths all occurred in the maritime district. Acute respiratory diseases caused little more than half the mortality of May, and all local diseases have a largely diminished mortality. The diminution in mortality, from all causes, is distributed through all parts of the State, but most markedly in the eastern and northern districts where the death-rate is less than it was a year ago. During the six months of the year there have been 63,154 deaths, making a death-rate of about 21.30 per 1,000 population, annually.

Buffalo.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 290,000. Total deaths, 395, including phthisis pulmonalis, 34; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 8; croup, 4; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 2.

OHIO.—Month of May, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 94 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 1,343,939, show a total of 1,808 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 280; enteric fever, 50; scarlet fever, 14; croup and diphtheria, 81; and whooping cough, 14.

TENNESSEE.—Month of July, 1893. Reports to the State board of health indicate that the principal prevailing diseases during the month, named in the order of their prevalence, were malarial fever, dysentery, diarrhea, enteric fever, consumption, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, whooping cough, diphtheria, and varicella. Enteric fever was reported in 11 counties, consumption in 9 counties, varicella in 3 counties, measles in 2 counties, and whooping cough in 6 counties.

Reports from 7 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 249,468, show a total of 392 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 57; enteric and typhus fevers, 7; diphtheria and croup 1; and whooping cough, 8.

WASHINGTON.—*Seattle.*—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and enteric fever, 2.

Publications received.

Certain Climatic Features of the Two Dakotas, by Jno. P. Finley, First Lieut. Ninth U. S. Infantry.

Quarantine Regulations of the Dominion of Canada.

Boletine Quinzenal de Estatistica Demographo—Sanitaria da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 31, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	63		1	.91	.09	
Portland, Me.....	67	1		.84		.34
Northfield, Vt.....	65		3	.77		.07
Manchester, N. H.....	70		2	.95		.15
Boston, Mass.....	70	2		.90		.70
Nantucket, Mass.....	70		2	.77		.27
Block Island, R. I.....	71		3	.77		.57
New London, Conn.....	70	0		1.05		.85
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	72	0		.88		.28
New York, N. Y.....	73	3		1.05		.35
Philadelphia, Pa.....	76	2		1.12		.82
Atlantic City, N. J.....	72		2	.77		.57
Baltimore, Md.....	77		1	1.12		.82
Washington, D. C.....	76	1		1.05		.82
Lynchburg, Va.....	78	2		.84	.66	
Norfolk, Va.....	78	0		1.38		.98
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	78	2		1.35		.25
Raleigh, N. C.....	77	3				
Wilmington, N. C.....	79	1		1.68		.48
Charleston, S. C.....	81	3		1.75		.15
Augusta, Ga.....	81	3		1.13		.93
Savannah, Ga.....	82	2		1.26		.66
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82	2		1.47	1.03	
Titusville, Fla.....	82	0		1.29		.99
Jupiter, Fla.....	83		1	1.40		1.40
Key West, Fla.....	85		3	1.01		.51
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	78	4		1.05		.35
Pensacola, Fla.....	81	3		1.73		1.23
Mobile, Ala.....	81	3		1.47		1.37
Montgomery, Ala.....	81	3		.91		.61
Vicksburg, Miss.....	82	3		.91		.11
New Orleans, La.....	82	4		1.40		.90
Shreveport, La.....	83	3		.58		.18
Fort Smith, Ark.....	81	3		.84		.84
Little Rock, Ark.....	81	3		.82		.82
Palestine, Tex.....	82	2		.56		.56
Galveston, Tex.....	84	2		.78		.78
San Antonio, Tex.....	83	1		.68	.32	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	0		.42		.32
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80	4		.80		.80
Nashville, Tenn.....	79	5		.98		.18
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	78	4		.84		.34
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76	4		.98		.08
Louisville, Ky.....	77	5		.84	.06	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	75	5		1.01		.51
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	77	3		.79	1.31	
Columbus, Ohio.....	74	4		.77		.67
Pittsburg, Pa.....	74	0		.96	1.24	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	69	1		.63		.23
Rochester, N. Y.....	70	2		.70	.30	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	69	1		.72		.02
Erie, Pa.....	70	2		.63		.53
Cleveland, Ohio.....	71	3		.79		.69
Sandusky, Ohio.....	73	3		.70		.20
Toledo, Ohio.....	72	4		.70		.60
Detroit, Mich.....	71	3		.77		.57
Port Huron, Mich.....	68	4		.56		.56
Alpena, Mich.....	65	3		.76		.36
Marquette, Mich.....	64	4		.70		.60
Green Bay, Wis.....	69	3		.70	.10	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	68	2		.93		.83
Milwaukee, Wis.....	70	2		.70		.50
Chicago, Ill.....	73	1		.78		.78
Duluth, Minn.....	66	4		.85		.85

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 31, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	71	1	.....	.77	.....	.37
La Crosse, Wis.....	72	2	.....	.93	.....	.33
Dubuque, Iowa.....	73	3	.....	.94	.....	.04
Davenport, Iowa.....	74	2	.....	.84	.....	.74
Des Moines, Iowa.....	74	0	.....	.76	.....	.16
Keokuk, Iowa.....	76	2	.....	.84	.....	.64
Springfield, Ill.....	76	2	.....	.35	.06	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	78	4	.....	.70	.....	.60
St. Louis, Mo.....	79	1	.....	.67	.43	.....
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	77	3	.....	.98	.....	.78
Kansas City, Mo.....	78	0	.....	.90	.70	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	77	1	.....	.84	1.16	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	76	.....	2	.93	.....	.23
Yankton, S. Dak.....	73	.....	1	.78	.28	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	72	2	.....	.65	.....	.45
Huron, S. Dak.....	74	.....	2	.84	.....	.54
Pierre, S. Dak.....	76	0	.....	.49	.....	.19
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	68	0	.....	.77	.....	.77
St. Vincent, Minn.....	66	.....	2	.56	.....	.16
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	73	.....	3	.56	.....	.26
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	72	0	.....	.42	.....	.42
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	70	0	.....	.49	.....	.49
Helena, Mont.....	68	4	.....	.21	.....	.21
Rapid City, S. D.....	72	2	.....	.42	.28	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	71	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
Walla Walla, Wash.....	76	2	.....	.07	.....	.07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	72	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	77	.....	3	.07	.33	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	68	.....	2	.42	.08	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	73	1	.....	.63	.17	.....
Denver, Colo.....	72	.....	2	.35	.65	.....
Montrose, Colo.....	71	.....	1	.28	.....	.08
Pueblo, Colo.....	74	.....	2	.49	1.51	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	78	2	.....	.77	.....	.47
Abilene, Tex.....	83	5	.....	.35	.....	.35
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	0	.....	.70	.30	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	83	.....	2	.50	.....	.10
Tucson, Ariz.....	85	1	.....	.77	.....	.67
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	58	0	.....	.14	.....	.14
Olympia, Wash.....	63	.....	1	.14	.....	.14
Portland, Oregon.....	69	.....	1	.14	.....	.14
Roseburg, Oregon.....	68	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Eureka, Cal.....	56	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Red Bluff, Cal.....	82	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	5	.02	.....	.02
Fresno City, Cal.....	83	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Keeler, Cal.....	84	.....	4	.00	.....	.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	72	.....	2	.03	.....	.03
San Diego, Cal.....	69	.....	1	.01	.....	.01
Yuma, Ariz.....	93	.....	1	.07	.....	.07

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports; from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

ARABIA.

The cholera at Mecca.

AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL U. S. A.,
Cairo, July 3, 1893.

SIR: The Government reports the following deaths by cholera at Mecca: June 25, 455 deaths; June 26, 999 deaths; June 27, 955 deaths; June 28, 652 deaths. It is probable that many died unreported.

The Egyptian Government appears to have discontinued its sanitary report, so I can not send it. I presume it is from fear of cholera.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. LITTLE,
Agent and Consul-General.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL,
Cairo, July 10, 1893.

SIR: The pilgrims returning from Mecca will be held in quarantine at Tor, on the coast of Arabia, about 50 miles below Suez, until fifteen days after the last case occurs, and then for three days at Suez. A military cordon and a hospital have been established, so we may regard Egypt's chance of escape from this dread disease as excellent.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. C. LITTLE,
Agent and Consul General.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

BELGIUM.

Report of contagious diseases at Antwerp.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, July 19, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to record another decrease in the smallpox figures for the week ending July 15, 1893.

The weekly bulletin of contagious diseases shows 32 cases under treatment at Hôpitaux Civils, with 1 death. Total, 3 deaths.

The same report shows 11 cases of typhoid fever with 2 deaths; and the usual number of children's diseases. A total of 111 deaths from all causes in a population of 248,296.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Steam disinfection in ships' compartments.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, July 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to record several facts concerning steam disinfection in the compartment of a ship.

From the observations made here it does not seem possible to obtain a temperature of 100° C. in one hour's time.

In these observations the temperature is taken with a self-registering maximum thermometer suspended in the compartment so that the instrument swings about 1 foot from the floor.

The following is a table of eight observations, and shows the maximum temperature obtained to be between 89° and 98° C.:

Name of vessel.	Date.	Compartment used.	Size of compartment in cubic feet.	Diameter of steam pipe entering compartment.	Time of steaming.	Boiler.	Pressure on boiler.	Maximum temperature, self-registering thermometer.
	1893.	No.	Cub. ft.	Inches.			Lbs.	° C.
Rhyndland.....	June 16	4	9,130	1.5	1 hour	Donkey	90	89.5
Pennland.....	June 20	1	9,455	1.9	do.....	do.....	(?)	97.0
Westerland.....	June 23	4	16,264	1.5	do.....	Main	75	93.5
Noordland.....	June 30	4	12,967	1.5	90 minutes...	Donkey	75	98.0
Illinois.....	July 3	3	9,600	1.9	1 hour.....	Main	112	97.0
Waesland.....	July 7	12	16,824	2.0	do.....	Donkey	75	97.0
Switzerland.....	July 11	12	7,277	1.5	do.....	do.....	60	97.5
Friesland.....	July 14	6	13,060	1.5	do.....	do.....	68	98.0

A small chamber is selected and care is exercised that all of the compartment is above the water line. The hatches are calked and covered with tarpaulin. The ports are screwed close, the ventilators tamponed.

The large surface presented for condensation and the rapid radiation through the thin iron walls are matters not capable of correction.

The greatest practical difficulty in steam disinfecting in a ship's compartment is to drive out the air. This arises from the size and shape of the chamber, and from the fact that the opening for the exit of the air is just the contrary to what it should be in a well appointed disinfector.

Even though the temperature has not in any case reached 100° C., still in two instances the pressure has blown off the hatches. This is explained by the expansion of the heated air remaining in the compartment.

I find that with even a certain amount of care wearing apparel comes out of this steaming somewhat the worse for the process. It is difficult to keep linen clean and clothing tidy under the circumstances. The articles come out wet or damp. The process is far from elegant.

As a rule a steamship does not use its main boiler while in port. The donkey boiler is of fair size, being required not only to drive the donkey engine, but also the several winches and dynamo for electric lighting. It is interesting to note that on the two occasions on which the main boiler was used the thermometer did not register as high a temperature as on several occasions with the smaller boiler.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

CANADA.

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, July 29, 1893.

Vancouver, Liverpool, arrived with 261 steerage. All well.

CHARLES E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, August 1, 1893.

Laurentian, Liverpool, arrived, 363 steerage, and *California*, Hamburg and Antwerp, 289 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, August 1, 1893.

Lake Ontario, Liverpool, arrived with 149 steerage. All well.

CHARLES E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

CUBA.

Reporting departure of vessels from Havana which had cases of yellow fever on board while in port.

HAVANA, ISLAND OF CUBA, July 23, 1893.

SIR: I had the honor of cabling you this afternoon as follows: "*Nelson Rice*, British brig, Saturday, Fernandina; had 7 cases yellow fever here."

The British brig *Nelson Rice*, which sailed for Fernandina, Fla., last evening, entered this port laden with lumber from Weymouth, Nova Scotia, on June 23. She went to San José wharf to discharge, which is a place infected by yellow fever on the Havana side of harbor. While there 7 out of 8 of her crew contracted yellow fever. The most of them were sent to hospital, where her captain, second mate, and 2 sailors died. After leaving the wharf and being made mechanically clean (fairly), her hold was fumigated for sixty hours with sulphur, and her cabin and forecastle twenty-four hours. The cabin, forecastle, and bilge were treated with the mercuric solution. Two convalescing sailors were taken aboard, some new men were shipped, and the vessel sailed as stated.

I also wired you on same day that the American barkentine *Henry Noricell* sailed on Saturday for some Atlantic port, having had 3 cases of yellow fever occur on board while here. This vessel discharged at same place, San José wharf, and was ready to go to sea when her people got sick. They insisted on remaining aboard, and all passed through their sickness on the vessel. The captain and 1 man were still weak when the ship left. The vessel was mechanically clean, and was disinfected as

well as possible; but the circumstances were not satisfactory. The captain was not chartered and did not know where he would go, except to some place on Atlantic coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

HAVANA, August 2, 1893.

British barkentine *Glenora*, Tuesday, for Mobile; had 3 cases of yellow fever here.

BURGESS,
United States Sanitary Inspector.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Yellow fever in Santiago de Cuba.

[Telegram.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29, 1893.

Yellow fever in Santiago de Cuba.

WYATT,
United States Consul.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

FRANCE.

The cholera at Marseilles.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, July 17, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish the following information relative to the cholera epidemic at Marseilles as a summary. I reported the existence of cholera in the city May 27, though it is probable that the disease appeared a few days earlier. The first cases occurred in the asylum of St. Peter. Between June 12 and July 5 there were 138 fatal cases of cholera, and when I left the city July 9 there were from 8 to 10 new cases daily. From this it will be seen that the disease is progressing very slowly, a fact due, I think, to the very dry weather.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera at Pierre Bénite, Southern France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, July 16, 1893.

SIR: Many cases of cholera have been reported within the past few days at Pierre Bénite, a small village on the banks of the Rhone about 6 miles from Lyons. There have been 3 deaths in one house. Two persons suffering from the disease have been taken to the isolated ward in the Hôpital de la Croix Rouge. Two new cases have been reported in the last twenty-four hours from Toulon, 1 of them terminating fatally.

The southern portion of France, in my opinion, is pretty well infected. The authorities persist in suppressing all information, acknowledging a few isolated cases, but no diagnosis is given in the mortality lists published in the daily papers, nothing but the name, age, and residence being published.

The monthly bulletin of deaths for June will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very respectfully,

WM. MARTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. N.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Sanitary condition of Toulon.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, July 21, 1893.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from the consular agent at Toulon, which is self-explanatory.

Very respectfully,

WM. MARTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. N.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Toulon, July 20, 1893.

SIR: Concerning the public health at Toulon I confirm my last report under date of the 8th instant. Some few cases of cholera or choleric form diarrhea occur from time to time in Toulon or suburbs, but the average number of deaths is always above the average registered in preceding years at this time of the year.

I have the honor to be sir, your obedient devoted servant,

J. V. B. JOUVE,
United States Consular Agent.

J. THORNTON RICKMAN, Esq.,
United States Acting Consul, Marseilles.

GIBRALTAR.

Additional quarantine notices published at Gibraltar.

[NOTICE.]

GIBRALTAR, *July 15, 1893.*

The board of health has decided to increase the quarantine now imposed on arrivals from Marseilles to eight days from date of their entry at this port.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

[NOTICE.]

GIBRALTAR, *July 18, 1893.*

The board of health has decided that arrivals from Algiers and Oran which have communicated with Marseilles are to be treated in the same manner as arrivals from the latter port.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Relative to disinfection of emigrants' baggage by steam.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a copy of the accompanying letter was sent this morning by the United States consul in this city to the agents of the Allan and Anchor lines of steamships, the only lines that carry emigrants from this port to the United States, informing them that the baggage of all continental emigrants would hereafter have to be disinfected by steam. This was found necessary on account of the character of the emigrants, most of them being from Russia, Austria, and Germany. The agents informed the consul that their emigrants were held a number of days and their baggage disinfected in the port of departure from Europe, so another letter (of which I inclose a copy) was sent by him to the consuls at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, and Hamburg, the cities through which these emigrants pass, asking them if it would be convenient for the medical officer of the United States Marine Hospital Service detailed in their offices to supervise the disinfection of this baggage. Not having received my official papers from Washington I can not sign any bills of health or other public documents, and everything is still being done over the consul's signature.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. STIMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1893.

SIR: The officers of the Allan and Anchor steamship lines in this city inform me that a part of the emigrants which are shipped from here by their vessels to the United States are detained a number of days at your port and their baggage disinfected by steam. Will you kindly inform me if it would be convenient for the U. S. Marine-Hospital officer detailed in your office to supervise this disinfection and certify that it has been done in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, as in that case it will save the delay and expense of redisinfection at this port.

Very respectfully,

ALLEN B. MORSE,
United States Consul.

To the UNITED STATES CONSUL,
Hamburg, Germany.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1893.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that in order to carry out the present laws and quarantine regulations of the United States it will be necessary hereafter to disinfect the baggage of all continental

emigrants by steam, unless the baggage has already been disinfected under the supervision of the consul or medical officer of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service at the port of departure from Europe.

Very respectfully,

ALLEN B. MORSE,
United States Consul.

Messrs. JAMES AND ALEXANDER ALLAN,
25 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

Report of smallpox cases at Glasgow, Scotland.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there are only 4 cases of smallpox in the city and these are at the Belvidere Hospital. Last week there were 5, but 1 case has been dismissed cured. No new cases of smallpox have been reported in the city during the past three weeks, and there has not been a death from the disease since June 7.

The infectious disease (notification) act, 1889, requires the householder and the attending physician, under penalty of a fine of 40 shillings, to notify the sanitary department of the city of any case of infectious disease occurring in a house. The patient is then removed to the Fever Hospital, the room fumigated with sulphur and whitewashed. The persons living in the same house or those who may have been infected are removed to a reception house near the hospital, and their clothing, etc., disinfected by steam.

Among the emigrants who came from Bremen to take passage on the Allan Line steamship *Norwegian* that sailed for New York July 21 was a family in which there were two children who had recently had smallpox. The family consisted of a man, his wife, and four children. The man (who could talk English) stated that the two children were taken sick six weeks ago and taken to an hospital in Bremen. The rest of the family were taken to a reception house, vaccinated, and kept under observation for two weeks. The man further said that his clothing was steamed and a number of his things destroyed. The only baggage he had was a hand satchel. The two children were detained in the hospital until a week ago, and the whole family was again vaccinated by the medical officer of the Allan Line in Bremen before leaving for Glasgow. Dr. Chalmers, of the sanitary department of Glasgow, saw the children and said that he thought they were free from infection, but in order to be on the safe side I told the agents of the Allan Line that it would be best to keep them another week, which they have done. They have also promised to get a certificate from the hospital in Bremen, sworn to before the consul there, giving the facts of the case. The children are now isolated in a house not occupied by emigrants, and all necessary precautions will be taken to prevent their carrying contagion aboard ship.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. STIMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

GERMANY.

Sanitary measures enforced at Bremen.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at present, owing probably to the exclusion of the Russians by the Hamburg authorities, a greater number of emigrants from Russia are being shipped from this port, and

that some of them come from the province of Podolia. Special care is taken to insure the detention and disinfection of the baggage of these people. The Bremen emigration bureau, recently established, renders assistance in enforcing the disinfection of the body clothing of detained emigrants, and through this bureau and the police department medical supervision of the boarding houses is exercised. The keepers of emigrant hotels have cheerfully complied with the notice sent them by the United States consul and myself regarding bathrooms, and the people now appear at the examination in a much more cleanly condition.

I am informed that the German Government has established and is maintaining a strict quarantine on the border against Russian and Galician emigrants, and that their effects are disinfected by steam before being allowed to enter Germany. The same quarantine has also been, more recently, ordered against southern France. Every effort is being made to enforce the United States quarantine regulations here, and the North German Lloyd Steamship directors express themselves as willing and anxious to adopt any precautions suggested to prevent the carriage of contagious disease by their steamers, and in order to stimulate their surgeons to greater vigilance offer a reward of 300 marks for the early discovery and prompt isolation of smallpox on board. Two cases of smallpox were reported in Bremen during the week ended July 8, but I have heard of none since that date and none appear on the official report for this week.

Respectfully, yours,

P. M. CARRINGTON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Russian Jews as second cabin passengers on the steamship Gellert for New York.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, July 17, 1898.

SIR: Referring to and confirming my cablegram of above date, I beg to say that a number of Russian Jews of the same class who have hitherto gone hence to America as steerage passengers went per steamship *Gellert* of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, yesterday, as second cabin passengers.

It is only fair to the company to state in this connection that these people have probably adopted this course to evade the Imperial German laws and regulations which arrest all steerage passengers and prevent their ingress from Russia into Germany, but allow cabin passengers to pass at will. Their passage as second cabin does not evade my inspection here, but certainly does evade the United States immigration inspection at Ellis Island, and inasmuch as these people are surely emigrants and of the lowest class that leave this city (having only washed themselves for the occasion), I feel it my duty to report the matter at once, as I have this day done by cable.

These people were given cards and were regularly inspected by the Hamburg police surgeon, Dr. Hermann, and by myself, and it is only the fact that they evade all inspection in America that I wish to accentuate.

The emigration hence is falling off to a great extent and the character of people offering is steadily improving.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company have agreed to erect barracks and give me a supervision of same, which will enable me or my

successor to be assured of the entire safety from any outbreak of cholera on any ship leaving here with passengers. These barracks are, in my opinion, theoretically perfect, and will give to the inspecting officer an opportunity for ideal work, such as I do not believe to be existant heretofore.

I will endeavor to obtain plans and transmit same to you as soon as possible.

Respectfully, yours,

J. H. WHITE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

HOLLAND.

Inspection of emigrants at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, July 17, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week three passenger steamers and three freighters cleared from this port. One vessel, the *Bidar*, from London to Philadelphia, touched here, and I issued the prescribed visa. If there is a blank form for reporting these visas I beg leave to request that you send me a copy.

For the three passenger ships I examined 1,043 emigrants. Of these I rejected 86, about 8 per cent, who with their families made 143, about 13 per cent. Of the 86 rejected 63 were favus, 9 were scabies, 7 purulent conjunctivitis, 2 fever, and 5 doubtful cases. About 75 per cent of rejected cases are recommended for treatment, they being either sent to the city hospital or treated by the local physicians employed by the company. A case under treatment passes me again after a stated interval, and if cured he is given an O. K. card; if not, he is remanded for treatment. If after a reasonable time the disease refuses to submit to medication the applicant is rejected finally. The other 25 per cent are cases which show no signs of yielding within a reasonable time, and are rejected unconditionally and returned to their homes. In many cases of scalp disease, after getting a hair cut and shampoo, it is impossible to say whether the disease is favus or eczema. To avoid any mistake I reject all of these.

On the *Edam* I sent two cases just recovered from smallpox. They were treated by the city authorities, and brought a letter from them stating that they were all right. I kept them a week, gave them an antiseptic bath, and disinfected their clothing.

We have had a large drop in the number of Russian Jews coming. All emigrants entering the Netherlands are now examined by the Government police officials at the border. If they have prepaid tickets or sufficient money to take them to America they are passed; otherwise, they are rejected. Each brings a small blue card bearing the stamp of these officers.

I inspect all steerage baggage that is not disinfected at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the day before the sailing day of each ship. The baggage-master secures the keys of all trunks, boxes, and valises and has them all unlocked and in rows when I arrive. Any dirty baggage is disinfected, even from noninfected localities. All feather beds are rejected. Of these there were forty-five on one vessel. Now there are only half a dozen or a dozen.

One death from smallpox occurred here ten days ago; no new cases. The steamer *Bidar*, from London to Philadelphia, for which I issued a visa, had a bill of health from the English authorities stating that there was "no contagious or epidemic disease in the city of London or vicinity." They also had a bill of health from the deputy United States consul-general at London stating that "during the past two weeks there had been 416 cases of smallpox, with 17 deaths; 7 cases of cholera, and 2 cases of typhus fever." Four hundred cases of smallpox is not much of an epidemic in London, but it is of sufficient importance that Parliament has been inquiring into what precautions the health authorities are taking.

I am endeavoring to find a medical assistant, but with little success. If I find a suitable person I will cable for authority to employ him. The work is becoming more than I can do alone. Surg. Wheeler will recommend it. On next Saturday I will again have a vessel out from here and one from Amsterdam within a few hours of one another.

Respectfully, yours,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

ITALY.

Inspection of emigrants and disinfection of baggage at Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, July 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the departure, from this port, on July 19, of the steamship *Werra*, with 907 persons on board. Six hundred and sixty of these were steerage passengers, among the latter 8 were from Marseilles, 31 from Austria, and 36 from Beirut. Those from Marseilles were in Genoa eight days before sailing of vessel; those from Austria four days, and as it required two days to reach here from Trieste, were practically in Italy six days. Those from Beirut arrived three days before the steamer sailed, but as they had been ten days at sea, and were perfectly healthy, I allowed them to embark.

The baggage of those from Marseilles, Beirut, and Austria, was disinfected with steam at a temperature above 100° C. for half an hour. The baggage of steerage passengers coming from noninfected places was fumigated with sulphur according to method described in former reports. Twenty six of the crew were vaccinated, the remainder having been recently vaccinated. The cargo was as usual, with the exception of 102 bales of gum arabic from Suez (in regard to which I cabled). It was securely packed in matting and canvas, and as there has been no cholera in Suez, I passed it without disinfection. There were also several boxes of clothing, for most of which there were consular certificates stating that the sanitary history was good. The balance I inspected and passed. A family of six were rejected at my suggestion; one of the children had favus, another was scrofulous, and the whole family looked sickly.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Steam disinfection at Genoa.

GENOA, July 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company have provided a steam disinfecting chamber at this port, and that it was successfully used in disinfecting some of the baggage belonging to emigrants on the steamship *Werra*, which sailed from Genoa on the 19th. I will send a description of it in a few days. The Genoa newspapers report cholera at the following towns in northern Italy: Cuneo, Alessandria, and Novi. I have telegraphed to the United States consul at Turin for particulars. To be on the safe side I have instructed emigrant agents that all persons coming from these towns will have to remain in Genoa five days before sailing, and that their baggage must be steamed. The health authorities informed me yesterday that there has been no cholera in Genoa up to date. Will cable if cholera reports are confirmed.

Respectfully, yours,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Emigration at Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 19, 1893.

SIR: I transmit herewith report of operations for week ending July 15, 1893. There is a temporary lull. The other sailings for July will be 22d, 25th, 27th, and 29th. Among the passengers per *Karamania* were 32 Greeks. They were very dirty. Some Russians were offered but declined by the company. They come via Black Sea. Every now and then there are a few Russians and Turks. These people go first to Palermo, coming thence to Naples. It seems a rather roundabout way but is the ordinary trade route. This is another reason for watching Palermo. I have received notice of one sailing from Palermo in August and one in September.

I have received perfectly reliable information that French rags are being extensively shipped to Italy, rebaled and shipped to Spain. The intention evidently being to avoid restrictions on import of French rags into Spain.

The sanitary authorities report the health of Naples to be unusually good, and I have every reason to believe the statement correct, but the figures of death rate, etc., are withheld. I have called twice upon the prefect but did not find him in; will call again to-morrow and endeavor to get the figures.

The companies are generally willing to proceed with the erection of the disinfection plant, but unexpected difficulties have occurred in obtaining a suitable site, and, moreover, it is almost impossible to get anything done rapidly in Naples.

Respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Confirming telegraphic report of cholera cases at Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 20, 1893.

SIR: Late yesterday I sent you the following cable:
"Four cases of cholera Sunday and Monday. Bacillus found. All fatal. Widely scattered. Origin untraced. Nothing since."

The facts as far as learned are as follows: On Sunday, 16th instant, a case with choleraic symptoms occurred at Portici, a suburb continuous with the city on the south, and early Monday, another. Both were speedily fatal. At about the same time two cases occurred in the "Mercato," which is one of the poorest wards, perhaps the worst in the city.

By a piece of unusually good fortune the result of the bacteriological examination was communicated to me. Only two cases were examined and the comma bacillus was found in both, but there was no doubt about the others being cholera. The observer was a bacteriologist of distinction.

The cases had no history of contact and are all in the persons of residents.

This information reached me just as I had completed the preliminary examination of the steamship *Massilia*, which sails on the 22d with about 350 emigrants. I at once investigated and found that only a few, about a half dozen of the passengers, had as yet arrived in the city. The emigrant boarding-houses are nearly all in the ward where the outbreak occurred, and, although it is a very large one and the chance of infection might be infinitesimal, I decided to take no chances. I arranged to have the arriving passengers met at the trains and boats and conducted directly on board with their baggage. I then stationed one of my inspectors on board, and will keep him there until the ship sails, with orders to allow no one of the passengers to go ashore or persons from the shore, other than necessary employes, to come on board, and to especially stop the practice of peddling inferior food, fruits, etc., from bumboats. The inspection of baggage and the examination and vaccination of passengers will be conducted on board.

The afternoon paper alluded to the rumor, but contradicted it.

Mr. Wickersham at once began an investigation, and reports this morning that he is reliably informed that in the district above named there were from Sunday to Tuesday night some 7 cases with choleraic symptoms, of which 3 were fatal. He learns that the local residents, who have had a thorough training in the hard school of experience, consider 2 of them to have been unmistakably cholera, and the remainder to have been due to the ingestion of decayed fruit and fish.

This opinion is probably correct, as the authorities burned all the contents of the rooms where 3 of the cases occurred, but did not interfere in the remaining cases. The occurrence of these cases is very difficult if not impossible to explain.

The sanitary regulations of Naples are good and energetically enforced, and the water supply is superb in quality and superabundant in quantity, so that there should be no difficulty in checking an outbreak. The only thing in the way is the ignorance and superstition of the poorer classes.

Respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG.

Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera at Caivano, near Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 20, 1893.

SIR: Since writing this morning I have received information of the occurrence of a case of cholera about 10 miles from Naples, in the village of Caivano, and of another at the naval hospital in Naples; both were fatal. The first was heard of through the president of the provincial council, who happens to be a relative of Dr. Cerio; the other was made

known to us by the naval surgeon in charge, who is an expert bacteriologist. The sailor had been away on furlough for two days; returned on Monday; was immediately taken sick, and died in twenty hours. The comma bacillus was found in this case.

I called upon the Prefect, and was at once informed that it was true that there had been four deaths from choleraic disease in Naples, and that the bacillus had been found in three. The authorities agreed to give me any information in detail that I might ask for, so that hereafter I will be able to furnish detailed statistics every week. The frankness of the authorities is very reassuring and removes the greatest source of uneasiness.

Respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Emigrants to be detained five days at all Italian ports.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1893.

Five days' isolation emigrants and steam disinfection required at all Italian ports. Notify Genoa, warn Marseilles.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Approved:

W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

To Assistant Surgeon G. B. YOUNG, M. H. S., Naples, Italy.

Cholera increasing at Naples.

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, August 3, 1893.

Condition is worse.

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Arrival of immigrants at Halifax.

[Telegram.]

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29, 1893.

Assyrian arrived from England; 12 immigrants from Finland and Norway. Baggage disinfected by steam.

GEORGE HILL,
Deputy Consul-General.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Steam disinfecting plant at Halifax.

QUARANTINE STATION,
Grosse Isle, July 30, 1893.

DEAR DOCTOR: I beg leave to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter dated July 24. It is well that we should know of such threatened danger. I reply to your inquiry and request to know from me personally what arrangements exist at Halifax now for the steam

disinfection of immigrants' baggage, I am happy to be able to inform you that the disinfecting chamber I had here last autumn is at Halifax and is in perfect working condition. It is somewhat small, but does thoroughly good work, as I proved by the disinfection with it of the baggage of many emigrant vessels last autumn.

To lessen delay, however, a large chamber similar to mine here and at Quebec, 25 feet by 8 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches, has been constructed. It is now almost if not, indeed, quite completed, and is at once to be installed at Halifax. There is also there, on the quarantine tender, the sulphur dioxide blast appliance which I had made under my own supervision and used here so often last autumn. It was sent to Halifax late last year, and was replaced here by an exactly similar one this spring.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. MONTIZAMBERT,
Medical Superintendent.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Moscow.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, July 12, 1893.

Official report of July 10 and 11: Remaining patients, 18; fresh cases, 4; deaths, 3; remaining, 19.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
Vice-Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Cholera in Russia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, July 17, 1893.

The medical department of the ministry of the interior reports as follows:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
City of Moscow.....	June 30 to July 10.....	32	11
City of Orel.....	July 2-8	63	25
Government of—			
Bessarabia.....	June 25 to July 1.....	26	8
Kursk.....	do.....	2	1
Podolsk.....	June 25 to July 2.....	309	90
Saratoff.....	July 1-8.....	17	4
Cherson.....	do.....	3	.....
Moscow.....	July 2 to July 8	3	2
Orloff.....	do.....	30	16
Tula.....	do.....	5	1
Tobolsk.....	July 10.....	3	1
Viatka.....	July 11.....	12	3
<i>Suspicious cases.</i>			
Government of—			
Baku.....	June 24 to July 1.....	1	.....
Samara.....	June 25 to July 1.....	2	.....
Stavropol.....	do.....	1	.....
Penza.....	July 2 to July 8	1	1
Tchernigoff.....	do.....	1	1
Tver.....	July 8 to July 10.....	1	1

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
Vice-Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Cholera in southern Russia.

Under date of July 14, 1893, the United States consul at Odessa reports as follows:

Cholera is reported (unofficially) to be on the increase in the governments of Bessarabia, Podolia, and Kiev, and I have learned to-day that the disease has made its appearance in the government of Cherson, in which Odessa is situated. All of the above governments are within the Odessa consular district.

SPAIN.

Sanitary condition of Catania.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Catania, June 28, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions, No. 7, concerning the authentication of invoices. Certain blank forms, for which I made requisition in dispatch No. 11, I have also received, as well as the new forms for bills of health, visas to bills of health, certificates of disinfection, sanitary reports, and the pamphlets on the new quarantine laws of February 24 and April 4, and the new immigration laws of April 25. Circulars from the Department, of the dates April 1 3, 4, 17, and 24, May 10, 11, 12, and 29 have been received and their contents well noted.

I desire to report to you the increasing death rate at this port from contagious diseases. There is an appreciable increase of typhoid fever. During the two weeks ending June 26 there were 26 deaths from the disease, and there exists now 20 cases. This port can not be said to have an unhealthful situation. It is above the malarious plain of Catania, but the public sewers do not embrace every district, and there are many cesspools among the older houses. The city's supply of drinking water is carried from its source in iron pipes and the quality is good. During the same two weeks there have been 2 cases of typhus fever, both resulting fatally. One of these cases is also called paludal fever, and is said to have been contracted in the lowland outside the city. I inclose a copy of the sanitary report which I am sending in this post to the Secretary of the Treasury.

From a few sporadic cases of a cattle disease, called here carbonchio (carbuncle), a mild epidemic has spread in a small territory to the south of this commune, in the country adjacent to the towns of Tentini and Scordia. The disease seems to be confined to oxen, cows, and bulls. The affected animals are isolated immediately, and when the swellings are exterior they are lanced and burned with hot iron. When the animals sicken and the swellings are interior nothing is done except to give a change of food, but fewer of these live. The greater part of the animals, whether with the swellings exterior or interior, die. The death rate is not more than one or two a day.

From eating the flesh of one of the diseased cattle a form of the disease was communicated to a man, who died in Catania.

I have learned that farcy is appearing among horses in the surrounding country, but it is foreign and cures are made in all cases.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CARL BAILEY HURST,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

SWEDEN.

Smallpox at Gothenburg.

Under date of July 15, 1893, the United States consul at Gothenburg reports the total number of cases of smallpox to that date as follows: Smallpox cases in Gothenburg, 87; smallpox cases in Lindholmen (a suburb), 54. Cases now in hospital (in both localities), 39. Total number of cases, 141.

TURKEY.

Cholera in Bassorah and vicinity.

The following bulletins were transmitted to this office by the United States consul at Bagdad under date of June 22, 1893:

Bassorah, June 15, morning, 11 deaths; June 16, morning, 17 deaths. News from the contaminated districts wanting. In consequence of 2 fatal cases at Kut, this locality is considered contaminated, and the lazaretto has been removed to the clean side.

N. B.—The quarantine of observation of twenty hours imposed on arrivals from Persia, from Bayazid to Hanequine exclusively, has been suppressed.

Bassorah, June 17, bulletin wanting; June 18, morning, 12 deaths, and June 19, 6 deaths.

At Abul-Hassib and neighboring villages, where numerous of the inhabitants from Bassorah have found hospitality, there were from the 10th till the 19th of June 293 deaths from cholera, and at the Mudurlik of Shat-el Arab, from the 16th to the 19th June, 21 cases, with 8 deaths.

At Kut, June 16, 1 case, and the 17th also 1; both getting well.

At Djilila, near Kurna, there were, from the 14th till the 18th, 20 cases, with 8 deaths.

Bassorah, June 20, morning, 8 deaths. Cholera has broken out among the nomads El-Dhephir near Zubeir.

Bassorah, June 17, morning (bulletin lost), 9 deaths; June 21, 1 death.

Zubeir, June 20, 1 death, and among the El-Dhephir Arabs, 5 deaths.

Cholera has appeared in Mounteffik among the tribes Hassan and Hayoun, where on the 19th of June there were 5 cases, of which 4 were fatal; among tribe Beni Moncherem 3 cases, of which 2 were fatal. These Arabs are camping on the Euphrates, between Kurna and Soukoushouk.

Bassorah, June 22, morning, 3 deaths, and at Zubeir, same date, 2 deaths.

Chatra, June 21, 1 death.

Bassorah, June 23, morning, 2 deaths.

News from Mounteffik wanting.

Bassorah, from June 24-27, morning, city free.

Exact news from the contaminated tribes in Mounteffik wanting.

Cholera in Smyrna.

The following cablegram was transmitted to this office from the Department of State under date of July 28:

Cholera in Smyrna.

SMYRNA, July 28,

EMMETT,
United States Consul.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended July 4, 1893. Population, 3,286. One death.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended July 7, 1893. Population, 1,472. One death.

Two weeks ended July 19, 1893. Total deaths, 3.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 445, including smallpox, 5; phthisis pulmonalis, 52; enteric fever, 1; and measles, 1.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of July 29, 1893, the United States consul reports as follows:

There were 158 deaths in this city during the week ending July 27, 1893. Twenty-one of these were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 100 new cases; 7 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by so called pernicious fever, 3 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, and 1 by grippe.

It will be observed that the number of cases, as well as deaths, from yellow fever have diminished about one-third during the last week. Thirty-three per cent of the deaths from yellow fever occurred in the military hospital. The weather still continues hot, of course, but it is more variable, with occasional fresh winds and cooler nights.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, not reported. Twenty-four deaths from cholera; 1 from smallpox; 6 from enteric fever; 4 from diphtheria, and 11 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 15 corresponded to an annual rate of 24.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Preston, viz, 51.6 a thousand.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 4; measles, 56; scarlet fever, 34; diphtheria, 51; whooping cough, 56; enteric fever, 15; and diarrhea and dysentery, 264. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 22.9 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 203 deaths. In greater London 2,446 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 21.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 14; smallpox, 5; and scarlet fever, 10.

Hull.—Two weeks ended June 17, 1893. Population, 208,639. Total deaths, 153, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; measles, 8; and whooping cough, 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 15 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 7.6, and the highest in Sligo, viz,

60.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 182 deaths were registered, including measles, 2; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 2; and typhus fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 15 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 17.3, and the highest in Perth, viz, 29.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 616, including smallpox, 1; measles, 23; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 26; and diarrhea, 59.

Dundee.—Month of June, 1893. Total deaths, 263, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; diphtheria, 1; croup, 1; typhus fever, 4; enteric fever, 3; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 6.

GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 29,231. Total deaths, 56. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

ITALY—Catania.—Two weeks ended June 26, 1893. Population, 115,000. Total deaths, 136, including typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 26; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

MALTA and GOZO.—Four weeks ended June 30, 1893. Total deaths, 400, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 8.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of March, 1893. The deaths registered in the principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,227,347, correspond to an annual rate of 22.1 a thousand. Total number of deaths, 2,339, including phthisis pulmonalis and throat diseases, 249; typhus and enteric fevers, 15; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 37; measles, 43; croup, 23; and whooping cough, 53.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of May, 1893. Population, ——. Total deaths, 414, including phthisis pulmonalis, 47; smallpox, 63; "cramps," 23; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 5; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 6.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended July 8, 1893. Reports from the 15 principal cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 524,251, show a total of 230 deaths, including phthisis plumonalis, 31; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 4; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 1.

Lucerne.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 22,000. Total deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 2.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	July 8.....	107,627	72								2	2	4
Amherstburg.....	July 15.....	2,300	1										
Amsterdam.....	July 15.....	441,555									1	1	1
Antwerp.....	July 15.....	248,296	111			3		2		2		1	
Bagdad.....	June 24.....	200,000	32					7					
Bamberg.....	July 8.....	37,531	15						1				
Barmen.....	July 8.....	118,000	47							1			
Barmen.....	July 15.....	118,000	64								3		
Belfast.....	July 15.....	265,123	184					3	2			5	7
Belleville.....	July 22.....	10,201	1										
Berlin.....	July 1.....	1,750,000	1,048						13	30	16		
Birmingham.....	July 15.....	487,897	263					3	5		1	1	2
Bremen.....	July 8.....	127,000	62								1		
Bristol.....	July 15.....	225,146	58						1		1		
Brunswick.....	July 8.....	109,250	61										
Brussels.....	July 8.....	483,081	211									13	1
Buda-Pesth.....	July 9.....	530,000	10							1		1	
Calcutta.....	June 17.....	681,560	343	17					1		4		
Callao.....	June 30.....	26,800	13										
Cape Haytien.....	June 3.....	15,000	5										
Cape Haytien.....	June 10.....	15,000	6										
Cape Haytien.....	June 17.....	15,000	9										
Cape Haytien.....	June 24.....	15,000	7										
Cape Haytien.....	July 1.....	15,000	5										
Cape Haytien.....	July 8.....	15,000	10										
Cardiff.....	July 15.....	142,346	57						1		3		7
Chemnitz.....	July 8.....	144,360	119								2	1	3
Chihuahua.....	July 22.....	29,500	20										
Christiania.....	July 15.....	161,151	55							1	2		
Cienfuegos.....	July 22.....	20,000	24	9					2				
Coaticook.....	July 22.....	2,500	1										
Cologne.....	July 8.....	300,856	222						1	1	10	5	2
Colon.....	July 15.....	5,000	2										
Colon.....	July 22.....	5,000	6										
Copenhagen.....	July 8.....	334,000	130						2		2		1
Crofeld.....	July 15.....	107,000	60										
Demerara.....	June 10.....	53,176	39										
Demerara.....	June 17.....	53,176	46										
Demerara.....	June 28.....	53,176	42										
Demerara.....	July 1.....	53,176	85										
Demerara.....	July 8.....	53,176	27										
Denia.....	July 8.....	14,000	11								1		
Dresden.....	July 8.....	308,930	141										
Dundee.....	July 15.....	157,289	62								1		2
Dublin.....	July 15.....	349,648	182						1				
Dunkirk.....	July 18.....	140,000	35								2		
Edinburgh.....	July 15.....	267,672	95						2			3	4
Fayal.....	July 15.....	23,382	2										
Flushing.....	July 15.....	15,000	8										
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	July 15.....	188,000	88								4	4	
Freiburg.....	July 15.....	52,000	24									1	
Funchal.....	July 4.....	140,000	15										
Funchal.....	July 8.....	145,000	23						5				
Fürth.....	July 8.....	45,000	42						1	5	4	1	
Genoa.....	July 8.....	181,949	97									1	1
Genoa.....	July 15.....	181,949	98								2	2	1
Ghent.....	July 15.....	151,811	105						1			9	
Gibraltar.....	July 16.....	25,755	5										
Girgenti.....	July 8.....	23,847	9										
Glasgow.....	July 1.....	677,883	297						2	4	4		
Glasgow.....	July 8.....	677,883	328							1	2	6	
Glasgow.....	July 15.....	677,883	305						3	2		9	20
Gothenburg.....	June 24.....	105,800	29										
Gothenburg.....	July 8.....	105,800	36						1				
Guelph.....	July 1.....	10,689	3										
Guelph.....	July 8.....	10,689	2										
Guelph.....	July 22.....	10,689	3										
Halifax.....	July 22.....	38,700	1								1		
Hamburg.....	July 8.....	38,700	223								4	7	3
Hamilton.....	July 15.....	15,013	1										
Hamilton.....	July 22.....	15,013	2										
Hanover.....	July 8.....	191,400	95						1	1	4		
Havana.....	July 20.....	200,048	165	35					7		2		
Hongkong.....	June 24.....	221,500			1								

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles, Whooping cough.
Huddersfield.....	July 15.	97,552	23								
Kanagawa.....	June 26.	126,685					1				
Kanagawa.....	July 3.	126,685					12				
Kehl.....	July 8.	129,556	75				1	4	1		
Konigsberg.....	July 15.	167,000					1	2	3		
La Guayra.....	July 8.	15,000	13								
La Guayra.....	July 15.	15,000	14								
La Guayra.....	July 22.	15,000	17								
Leeds.....	July 15.	382,094	207							1	3
Leghorn.....	July 16.	103,166	38								
Leith.....	July 21.	70,972	32				1	1			
Licata.....	July 8.	20,000	20				1	3		2	
Liege.....	July 15.	155,898	81		1						
Liverpool.....	July 15.	517,980	342				8	6	2	7	10
London, Canada.....	July 22.	35,000	2								
London, England.....	July 15.	5,849,104	1,887		4		15	34	51	56	56
Lyons.....	July 8.	450,000	220							6	
Madrid.....	July 1.	482,816	336			5		2	5	13	
Magdeburg.....	July 8.	215,375	150					2	8	1	
Manchester.....	July 15.	517,760	299		1		2	1	3	8	4
Mannheim.....	July 8.	80,000	56				1		2	2	
Mannheim.....	July 15.	80,000	37				1			1	
Manilla.....	June 10.	350,000	142								
Manilla.....	June 17.	350,000	177								
Marsala.....	July 8.	40,131	19				2				
Matamoros.....	July 21.	8,000	7								
Mayence.....	July 15.	72,281	35				2		1		
Moncton.....	July 22.	8,300	2								
Monte Cristi.....	July 15.		1								
Montevideo.....	June 17.	220,737	65				4			1	
Montevideo.....	June 24.	220,737	55				1		1		
Moscow.....	July 15.	800,000		14							
Nagasaki.....	June 24.	61,999			4						
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	July 15.	197,026	84				1			3	
Nogales.....	July 15.	1,200	1								
Nogales.....	July 22.	1,200	2								
Nuremberg.....	July 1.	153,015	59								
Odesa.....	July 8.	315,900	162			2	1		2	3	7
Palermo.....	July 8.	250,000	119							1	
Paris.....	July 1.	2,424,705	1,005		11		6	3	25	23	5
Paris.....	July 8.	2,424,705	1,140		8		4	9	21	31	5
Paris.....	July 15.	2,424,705	968		7		11	3	21	20	2
Pernambuco.....	June 25.	200,000	100		5		8				
Pernambuco.....	July 2.	200,000	101		7		9	5			
Plymouth.....	July 15.	86,772	27								1
Port Sarnia.....	July 22.	7,000	1								
Port Sarnia.....	July 29.	7,000	1								
Prague.....	July 15.	186,315	13			2		5	2	3	1
Puerto Cabello.....	July 15.	10,500	6								
Quebec.....	July 22.	70,000					1				
Rheims.....	July 15.	110,000	75				2			1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 11.	800,000	293		22		12	4			
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 17.	800,000	305		19		13	2			
Rome.....	May 20.	448,495	190					2		3	
Rome.....	May 27.	448,495	206				3	1	4		
Rotterdam.....	July 15.	222,230	100								
Sagua la Grande.....	July 22.	18,109	16		3		3	1		2	
St. Georges.....	July 17.	15,013	3								
St. Georges.....	July 24.	15,013	3								
St. John, N. B.....	July 15.	39,179	8								
St. John, N. B.....	July 22.	39,179	11								
St. Stephen.....	July 29.	2,700	1								
San Juan del Norte.....	July 8.	500	1								
San Pedro Sula.....	July 15.	2,000	4								
San Salvador.....	July 13.	35,000	10		4						
San Salvador.....	July 18.	35,000	13		5						
Santander.....	July 16.	45,000	25								
Schledam.....	July 15.	25,280	9								
Sheffield.....	July 15.	324,277	193					1		6	1
Sonneberg.....	July 16.	12,000	3								
Southampton.....	July 15.	65,621	24								
Stettin.....	July 8.	120,207	107				1		1	1	
Stockholm.....	July 11.	249,246	95				1	2	4		3
Stockholm.....	July 18.	249,246	70					5	1		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Sunderland.....	July 15....	134,394	58			1		1			1
Tampico.....	July 23....	7,000	24								
Tegucigalpa.....	July 1.....	12,000	4								
Tegucigalpa.....	July 5.....	12,000	11								
Teneriffe.....	June 10....	19,722	14								
Teneriffe.....	June 17....	19,722	10								
Trapani.....	July 8.....	43,095	67					1	2		
Trieste.....	July 8.....	158,314	70		2			1	5		
Venice.....	July 1.....	163,601	71		1			2	1	1	4
Venice.....	July 8.....	163,601	25		7						
Vera Cruz.....	July 20....	25,500	3								
Victoria.....	July 8.....	16,841	5								
Victoria.....	July 15....	16,841	763		1			2	4	34	63
Vienna.....	June 24....	1,435,931	648					2	6	23	35
Vienna.....	July 1.....	1,435,931	192		8		1	2	3	3	4
Warsaw.....	July 1.....	500,931	189				1	1	4		1
Warsaw.....	July 8.....	500,931			10						
Winnipeg.....	July 22....	32,119								2	
Zurich.....	July 8.....	110,000	36								

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.